



The Hongkong Telegraph

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SHARP SETBACK TO U.N. DRIVE Communists Smash Through South Koreans In Centre

COMMENT

The patent dishonesty of Soviet policy has been demonstrated again by the Russian delegate submitting to the General Assembly of the U.N. a resolution purporting to outlaw aggression, but really designed to open the doors to the new Soviet type of aggression and to tie the hands of both the victims and the United Nations in any attempted resistance.

The resolution, which would be more or less binding on the Security Council and the General Assembly, is in all except the decisive points identical with the resolution submitted by Maxim Litvinoff to the League of Nations in 1933 and later amplified and incorporated into conventions between Russia and some of her adjacent states.

The value of such conventions are, in fact, amply demonstrated inasmuch as seven of the ten countries with which Moscow concluded such agreements are now under Communist domination. Malik's resolution would define as aggression all the more conventional types of warfare, and to make this applicable to U.N. action in Korea, Malik had to turn events upside down, to ignore completely that the aggression came from the Communists, that it was the United Nations not the United States which ordered resistance to it and that the action involved was taken at the request of the state concerned.

It is, of course, well-known that the Soviets are old hands at twisting facts and the law and the use they have already attempted to make of various definitions in defiance of the views of the rest of the world shows the danger of adding more.

What is equally important, the new resolution pointedly leaves out one provision of the 1933 definition which also outlawed support to armed bands invading another state. Its omission does in effect sanction exactly what the Soviets did in Korea. Such a resolution will, of course, be assigned to the place where it belongs.

Retreat All Along That Sector Of The Line

Tokyo, Nov. 26.

Communist forces tore a seven-mile hole in General MacArthur's lines and by tonight had a quarter of his attacking troops in full retreat.

They seized the key town of Tokchon and flung two South Korean divisions back 12 miles. The South Korean 2nd Corps, 20,000 to 25,000 strong, was reported to be retreating. A spokesman called the situation "grave."

The fierce counter-attack brought the MacArthur "Home for Christmas" drive to a standstill.

Communist spearheads, racing down the icy roads, cut in behind the Southerners below Tokchon and set up road-blocks. Some were said to be pushing on towards Sunchon, which is halfway to Pyongyang, the former Northern capital.

American Cavalry reserves were racing to plug the gap.

Scattered South Korean forces were trying to regroup on a line a few miles behind that from which they began the offensive.

A brief statement said that the Americans to the left of the retreating South Koreans had been authorised to "collect stragglers and direct them as necessary."

Previously the Eighth Army Commander, General Walton H. Walker, had made a point of leaving the South Koreans in full command of their own formations.

The American 9th Corps had its flanks exposed by the unexpected South Korean retreat.

FIGHTING HARD

Some forward companies were overrun were fighting which were overrun were fighting hard to hold their ground.

The 25th Division had to pull back almost three miles to straighten the line. Other troops were watching for rear (Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

Indians On Warpath In Amazon Jungle

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 26.

Indians on the warpath in jungles south of the Amazon have killed at least four people and caused over 100 other casualties, the Brazilian press news agency reported from Belem today.

Some of the Indians were now said to be using rifles as well as the traditional arrows.

Ranging through the Araguaia region, along the Tocantins River which joins the Para River estuary 100 miles from Belem, in Northern Brazil, the Calapo Indians are causing workers in the fertile pastures and nut plantations to abandon their homes and flee in terror.

Caipo Indians are also reported to have plundered villages and rubber plantations along the banks of the Xingu River, an Amazon tributary 30 miles west of the Tocantins valley.

Ninety-five arrows were found in the body of one plantation worker and 68 in the body of a white planter, who was ambushed with another white man who crawled back to tell the tale.

Indians in the Altamira district along the Xingu River have attacked farms on the outskirts of comparatively large settlements. Several villages have been evacuated.

Rubber plantation owners have asked the Government authorities to take steps to protect their property.—Reuter.

UNWED BUT ENTITLED TO HOUSE

London, Nov. 26.

An Englishman's home is his castle even if he's living in sin. The Town Council at Beeston, Nottinghamshire, has ruled that an unmarried couple has as much right to a Government-licensed home as a man and woman whose union has been blessed by the clergy.

The case arose when a branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union protested about an unmarried couple with a four year old child who had been allocated a home by the Town Council. The Union said that housing priority should be given only to married couples.

The Council ruled otherwise by a vote of 13 to four it said: "Although privately we do not agree with people who are not married living together, as a Council we recognise their need can be just as real as that of a married couple. We would have no justification whatever in turning them out of the house which has been granted them."

Councillor G. F. Mathews said it would be un-British to punish people because they are not married, and said the Council has no right to inquire into the morals of its tenants.—United Press.

North Sea Collision

Southend, Nov. 26.

The captain of the 1,661-ton Norwegian ship Selnes ordered his crew to take to the boats in dense fog tonight off the coast of Essex, South-East England.

Earlier tonight the ship was badly holed on the starboard side in a collision with the 8,424-ton Ellerman Line vessel City of Bristol.

The Southend lifeboat, guided by the 1,598-ton British coaster Wimbledon, was groping through the fog towards the Norwegian vessel.

Half an hour before giving the order to abandon ship the Master of the Selnes signalled that his position was "perilous".—Reuter.

Sudden Death Of Duke Of Devonshire

Eastbourne, Nov. 26.

The Duke of Devonshire, former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, died suddenly at his home here today. He was 55.

The Duke died after a heart attack.

A serving officer in the 1914-18 war he was seconded to the War Office and was a member of the British peace delegation at Paris in 1919.

He entered Parliament as a Conservative member in 1923. He was Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs from 1939 to 1940, Under-Secretary of State for India and Burma from 1940 to 1942, and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1943 to 1945.—Reuter.



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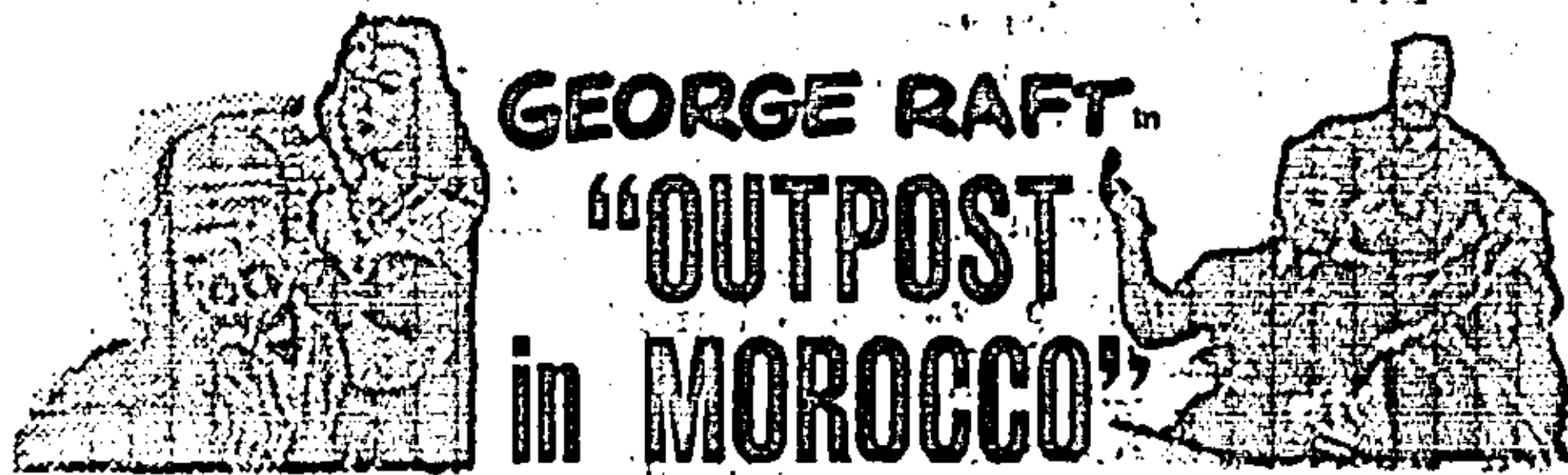
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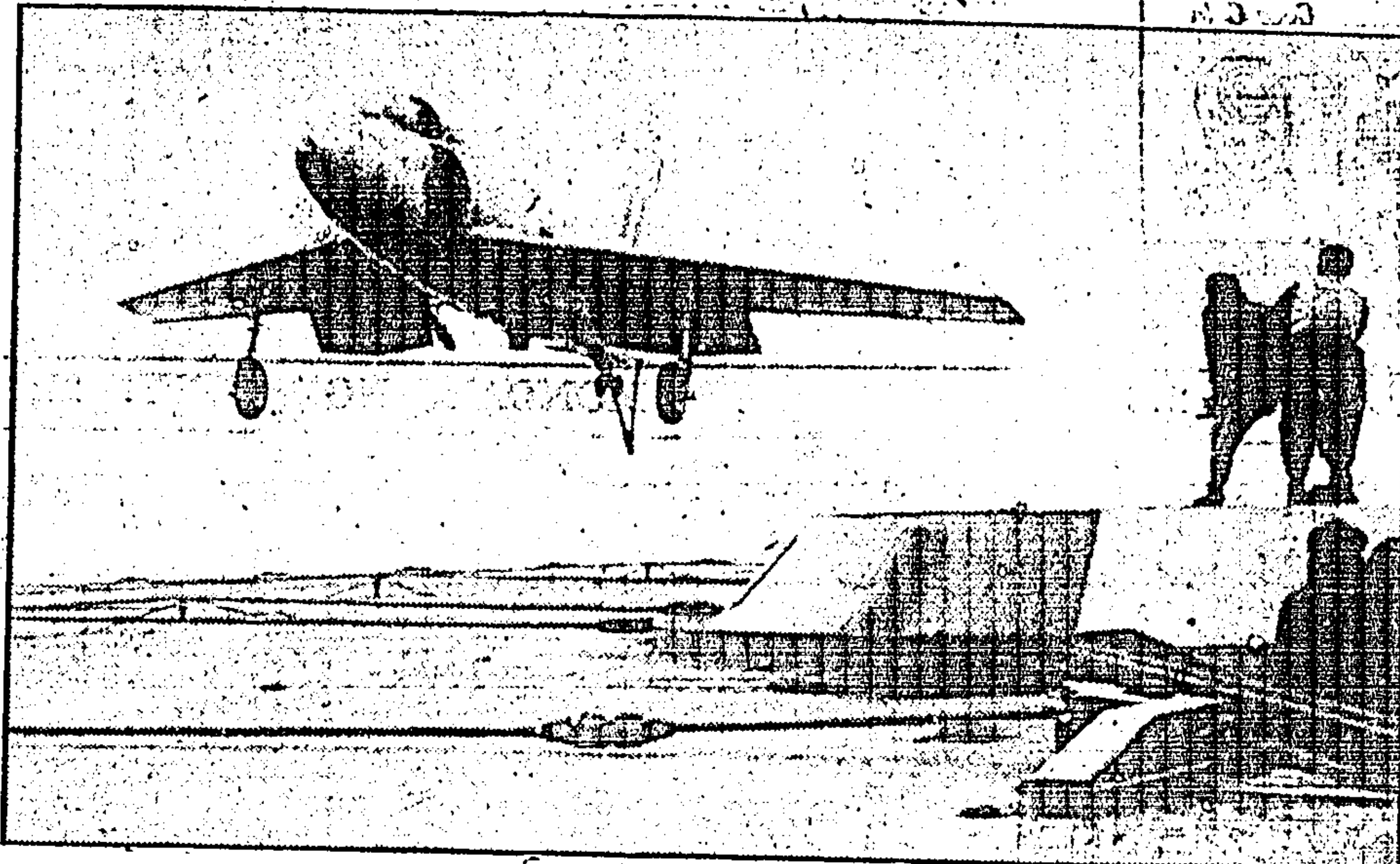
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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs
taken by the South China
Morning Post, South China
Sunday Post-Herald, China
Mail and Hong Kong Tele-
graph Staff Photographers
are on view in the
Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

Jet Lands On Aircraft Carrier



The first pilot to land on aircraft carrier with a swept back wing jet plane was followed immediately afterwards by two other landings. This picture shows one of the machines about to land. (Central Press).

The Watch Across The Yalu River

On The North East Front, Nov. 26.

Americans are fighting the Chinese in Korea but on the Manchurian border itself they watch each other across the ice-sheeted Yalu River and nobody so much as picks up a rock.

Colonel Herbert B. Powell's 17th Regiment of the United States 7th Division drove into Hyesanjin on Nov. 21 and immediately set tank-led patrols to cleaning out the Reds on the Korean side of the border.

But those on the "China side," as the GIs call it, are off limits. The town of Hyesanjin lies on both sides of the river. The Americans have set up observation posts in foxholes and zig-zagging trenches in bluffs and levees. A few hundred yards away on the hills rising behind Manchurian Hyesanjin, the enemy no doubt has look-outs for keeping an eye on the Americans.

One of our look-outs is Sergeant Biggs, 20, who occupies one end of a zig-zag trench about 200 feet above water. He has telephones and binoculars and a map. When he sees anything moving on the China side he makes notes and phones the information back to Intelligence headquarters.

"We see them patrolling the town," said Sergeant Biggs, "in reconnaissance groups of 15 or 20. They are soldiers wearing green and blue uniforms and carrying weapons. Up there on that hill behind the thing that looks like a pagoda they have got an observation post watching us. We see them coming and going."—United Press.

Foreign Affairs Debate

London, Nov. 26.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, will open the House of Commons debate on foreign affairs next Wednesday, it was announced today.

He is expected to explain Britain's attitude towards possible talks with Russia and to make clear the form of current talks on the subject with France and the United States.

The Foreign Secretary will be answering a formidable array of critics. From his own Labour Party ranks 30 Members have asked for a revision of the policy on Korea, while 80 have signed motions calling on Britain to open the way for new approaches to Russia.—Reuter.

Berlin Arrests

London, Nov. 26. The West Berlin police arrested 121 demonstrators who were scattering leaflets today calling for a boycott of next week's

Still Hoping For Soviet Co-operation

Metz, Nov. 26.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, said today he hoped that friendly co-operation with the Soviet Union would once again become possible.

"We retain the hope and willingness that one day we shall be able to re-form that peace-loving community which was so fruitful in the hour of danger," he said.

He was referring to the fact that wartime "Big Four" alliance was "no longer in practical existence."

Speaking in St Avold, near here, M. Schuman said that the aim of the Western Powers was to "assure peace and defend freedom."

Referring to missing Alsations who were forcibly enrolled in the German army, and some of whom are still believed to be in Russian prison camps, he remarked, "we have not ceased to take action about these men."

"We have done it discreetly and if results are not obtained soon we shall not hesitate to protest before world opinion."—Reuter.

HANOI ARREST OF REDS

Paris, Nov. 26.

Vietnam security police, operating in Hanoi, the capital of Tonkin, Indo-China, have arrested 15 undercover Communist propagandists in the last few days, the French news agency reported tonight.

In raids on the propagandists' Hanoi headquarters, the director of the Vietminh Information Service and four members of the Vietminh Central Committee were arrested.

The police discovered stacks of Communist literature, Vietminh information bulletins, printing presses and a wireless set in raids last Thursday. Vietminh propaganda services had been completely disrupted by the arrests, the Hanoi police claimed.—Reuter.

elections. West German Radio reported tonight. Most of those arrested live in the Soviet sector of the city, it added.—Reuter.

Fog Envelopes London

London, Nov. 26.

Thick fog again enveloped many areas of Britain today.

The visibility was down to 30 and 40 yards at the London and Northolt Airports, the terminals for overseas and European air services. Incoming aircraft were diverted to outlying airports as far away as Mansdon, Kent, and Hurn, Hampshire.

All flights from Northolt to Elre were cancelled.

Temperatures were below freezing point in many parts of the country early today. Some places had their coldest night of the winter.—Reuter.

Russian Version Of Korea Battle

London, Nov. 26.

A Moscow military commentator said today that the "American Command" in its Korea drive did not undertake active operations east of Tokchon, on the central sector of the front, because "it does not possess sufficient forces there for an offensive."

In a review of the recent military operations in Korea, the commentator, Colonel Tolchenov, remarked: "Reactionary circles in the United States previously heralded in advance this offensive (launched on Friday) as the last and decisive push."

"But how many of such last and decisive offensives of MacArthur's strategists against the People's Army have already failed!"

Colonel Tolchenov hailed a "new stage" in Korea guerilla activities which, he said, must be admitted were now "one of the most important factors determining the further course of the war in Korea."

In the new phase the guerillas, fighting in detachments of 1,000, or even several thousand men, are striking more powerful blows against "more complex, comparatively more important enemy objects," he asserted. "This is compelling the American Command to transfer units and formations to the rear in order to combat the guerilla detachments, thereby weakening their troops at the front."—Reuter.

GRIM ETNA ERUPTION MENACE

Fornazzo Directly In Path Of Streaming And Boiling Lava

Population Get Out Property In Readiness To Flee

Catania, Nov. 26.

Two thousand frightened villagers were tonight directly in the path of boiling rivers of lava streaming down the slopes of Mount Etna. Late tonight there was no indication that the deadly stream would halt.

Europe's biggest active volcano erupted last night. Throughout today the lava rolled on towards the villagers of Milo and Fornazzo.

People stood in silent, unhappy groups at the doors of their homes, their belongings piled high in carts, ready to flee if the grey, streaming mass continued on its inexorable course.

The villagers continually gazed up the black, craggy surface of Etna to the flames shooting into the dark sky from the cracks in the volcano.

Families were wondering whether these signalled the coming destruction of the crude brick and timber buildings which are their homes.

The nearest tongues of lava were less than three miles from the village of Milo. Between the village and the oncoming stream lies a valley.

Police and fire-fighting forces were tonight organising preparations for evacuation of Milo and Fornazzo.

They stopped cars filled with sightseers from going further than the two villages.

The area was carpeted by hot cinders which have been blown from the cracks in the volcano and rained down throughout the night and today.

FIVE STREAMS

At least five streams of lava flowed down the north-eastern and eastern slopes of the volcano.

As they spread on the lower slopes they formed a front about 2,000 yards wide.

The speed of the flow was estimated at between 220 and 280 yards an hour.

The flowing lava has passed over surface already burned and blackened by previous eruptions.

Etna has erupted 10 times in this half-century, and 19 times in the last century.

Its most recent eruption was 11 months ago, when a stream of lava stopped almost on the doorstep of the village of Bronte.—Reuter.

FORNAZZO MENACED

Catania, Sicily, Nov. 26. White-hot molten rock surged toward Fornazzo tonight and the authorities fear it may bury the town.

Fornazzo is already enveloped in a choking cloud of ash dust from six separate eruptions of the 10,000-foot peak.

Catania Observatory officials on Mount Etna said if the lava continued at its present speed of 200 metres per hour, the molten rock might reach Fornazzo early in the morning.

Reinforced police units and firemen are ready to begin evacuation of the village when the signal is given.

A river of lava, 200 metres in width, was advancing on level terrain, headed toward the roads leading into the towns of Fornazzo and Milo.

Following its "very active" eruption on Saturday night, Professor Gustavo Cumin, geologist of Catania University, sent an on the spot report by radio to Professor Umberto de Fiore here in Catania reading: "We are at the 'donkey's back' and are observing the eruption. We have seen a large crack in the Valley of the Lion with five explosive mouths very active with output of lava and another explosive mouth at the 8,724-foot level. The lava flow is swift but the front is not very large. The lava has reached the heights of Bocca Musara."

No casualties have been reported.—United Press.

BAO DAI'S VISIT TO TONKIN

Hanoi, Nov. 26.

Ex-Emperor Bao Dai, head of the State of Vietnam, who arrived in the Tonkin Delta bridgehead yesterday, conferred for three hours today with the newly-appointed French Commander, General Pierre de la Tour du Moulin.

The Governor of North Vietnam, Nguyen Hlu Tri, attended the meeting.

The Vietnam insurgent threat to the area was discussed, it was understood.

Later, the 37-year-old ex-Emperor of Annam cancelled an afternoon inspection tour of the areas around the Hanoi perimeter. A Vietnamese official said that the former Emperor had been taken ill. He had gone to bed and his doctor had been called.

Other usually reliable Vietnamese sources, however, said that Bao Dai was expected to continue his inspection tour of strategic points in the Delta tomorrow.—Reuter.

Moderates Leading In Burgenland

Vienna, Nov. 26.

The Right-wing People's Party (Moderate and Catholic) was leading tonight in local Council elections in the Province of Burgenland in the Russian zone of Austria.

The elections are the first to be held in the Province since the liberation of Austria.

The Burgenland borders on Hungary, and some Austrian papers have called today's poll "elections in the shadow of the Iron Curtain."

Results from Eisenstadt, capital of the Province, showed 12 seats for the People's Party, nine for the Socialists, and two for the Communists.

Eisenstadt previously had a Socialist Municipal Council.

From three agricultural districts results were: People's Party 235 seats, Socialists 159 seats, Communist nil.—Reuter.

Princess Attends Exhibition



Visitor to the disabled ex-servicemen's exhibition in London ten days ago was Princess Elizabeth, who is seen greeted by Lord Alanbrooke, the present Constable of the Tower of London. (Central Press).

A Binding Question To Be Argued

Augsburg, Bavaria, Nov. 26.

A German Court, opening here on Monday, hopes to settle once and for all whether the notorious Else Koch had concentration camp victims flayed alive so that she could use their skin for lamp-shades, handbags and book bindings.

Koch, now 44 but still red-haired and plump in spite of her years in prison, will be charged with 45 murders and complicity in 135 others—all Germans or other non-Allied subjects.

A Defence Counsel, Dr Alfred Seidl, told Reuter that he was surprised to find the "lamp-shade complex" included in the 139-page indictment. Such charges had been dropped by an American War Crimes Tribunal at Dachau in 1945 because of insufficient evidence.

He said: "No lamp-shades made from human skin were produced."

Herr Josef Ackermann, chief of the Munich City Press Department, who worked in the

"pathological section" of the Buchenwald concentration camp when Koch's husband was the commandant there, announced at a Press conference that hundreds of human skins were used.

He said he once delivered a lamp-shade made from human skin to the Kochs' flat.—Reuter.

CANADA LASHED BY STORM

Montreal, Nov. 26.

The winter's worst storm lashed Eastern Canada tonight, leaving a toll of at least eight dead in its wake and property damage which may exceed \$2,000,000.

Peak gusts of 70 miles an hour hit Montreal, Quebec City and Southern Nova Scotia early today while winds at Halifax topped 60 miles an hour. Scores of ships scurried for shelter off the East Coast as the vicious storm moved out into the Atlantic.

In Ontario, hardest hit by the big blow, many cities were blanketed by 24 inches of snow.

Lake Ontario, churned by violent winds, hurled 35-foot breakers onto the beaches, undermining at least 200 cottages and leaving 500 persons homeless.

A cottage, ripped loose along the 13-mile stretch of lake front near Hamilton, scattered like matchwood. The Mayor of Hamilton, Mr Lloyd Jackson, estimated that damage there alone would total more than \$1,000,000.—United Press.

Byzantine Rites At St. Peter's

Vatican City, Nov. 26.

The Pope today attended in St. Peter's a special Mass, celebrated according to Byzantine rites, for persecuted Roman Catholics throughout the world. It was only the second time during this century that these rites, observed by about 8,000,000 Eastern Catholics, had been used in the chief Basilica of the Catholic Church.

The other occasion was, on November 15, 1925, when Pope Pius X ordered an Eastern Mass to celebrate the 18th centenary of the Council of Nicaea, which gave the Church the Nicene Creed.

Prayers were offered at today's Mass for all Catholics undergoing persecution, particularly those behind the "Iron Curtain."

The Patriarch Maximus IV of Antioch, assisted by 14 Bishops, four Archbishops and one Canon, all of the Eastern Churches, performed the colourful ceremony.—Reuter.

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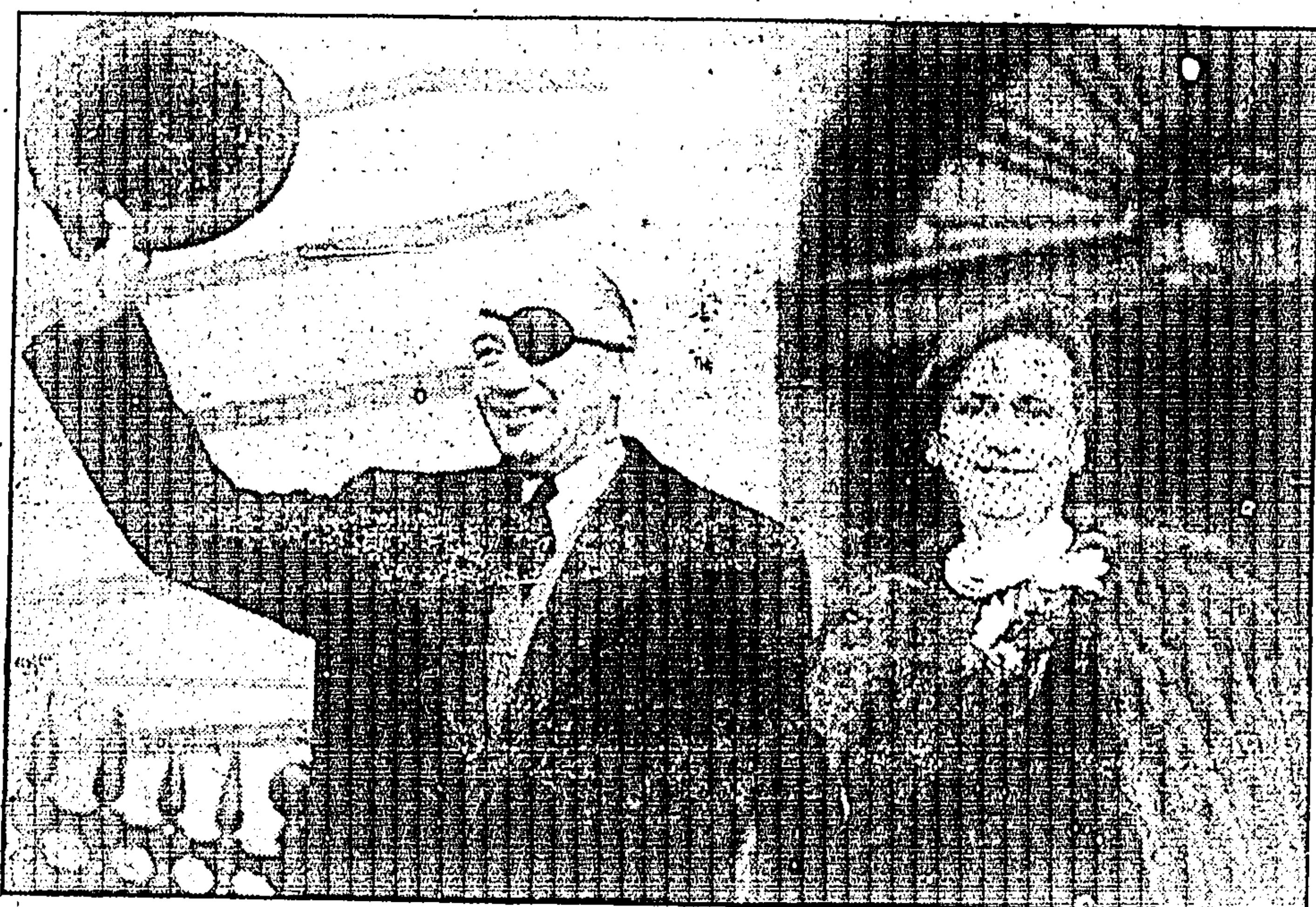
This was a man who lived by his guns ... too long!

Gregory PECK as

Gunfighter

Directed by HENRY KING

Ambassador's Farewell To Great Britain



The retiring American Ambassador, Mr. Lewis Douglas, and Mrs. Douglas, wave farewell as they leave London to return to America.

Arabs Deny Complicity In Terrorism

Washington, Nov. 26. The Saudi Arabian Embassy here has called attention to official denials by the Saudi Arabian Government of charges that it had financed Arab terrorism in Syria.

The Embassy said that recent newspaper reports from Damascus and Cairo had left the impression that Saudi Arabian money was behind terroristic activities in Syria.

The Embassy quoted a memorandum sent to the Syrian Legation in Damascus, which said, "The Saudi Arabian Government categorically denies the alleged accusations attributed to it. The Government maintains that the motive behind the circulation of this piece of news is to create misunderstanding between Syria and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."—Reuter.



"The Nine Dragons" Services Club Jumble Sale

Monday Dec. 4 at 2 P.M.

Proceeds to be used for Christmas Gift Parcels for patients of a Service Hospital. Contributions of any kind gratefully received, and may be left at the Nine Dragons Club on Nathan Road, 31 Kadoorie Avenue, or on telephoning 57027 they will be collected by car as soon as possible.

Americans Preparing Questions For Peking Group

Lake Success, Nov. 26.

The United States has prepared a series of questions to ask the Communists, about their intervention in Korea and their foreign policy, when the delegations meet face to face at the United Nations on Monday.

The American delegate, Mr. Warren Austin, is ready to quiz the Peking delegate, General Wu Shiu-chuan, on the Far East crisis at the afternoon meeting of the Security Council.

The first formal appearance of the Peking group at the United Nations session may come in the morning at a meeting of the Assembly's main Political Committee on Russia's charges of United States aggression against China.

Mao Tze-tung's regime notified the Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, that a nine-man delegation under General Wu had been named to attend the committee session. The Political Committee voted on Friday to invite Peking to sit in on the current deliberations.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik, is slated to open the morning session with a 40-minute indictment of the United States for alleged aggression against Formosa and Manchuria. The American delegate, Mr. John Foster Dulles, is ready to hit back with a brief initial reply, then request a 24-hour adjournment to prepare a full-scale American answer.

POSTPONEMENT MOVE

However, there is a move afoot to postpone the whole Committee debate to avoid having parallel issues under discussion simultaneously in the Committee and the Security Council.

Council delegations that have been searching for a path to negotiation of the Far East crisis made initial efforts over the weekend to establish contacts with the Peking delegation that might lead to solid peace talks.

The Indian delegate, Sir Benegal Rau, said the Peking group replied to his overtures with a note. The Yugoslav delegate, Dr. Ales Bebler, had a talk with the Chinese Communists on Saturday in his capacity as current President of the Security Council.

There is a good deal of feeling here that the British would have more luck than anyone else in managing to bring Wu's delegation together with the Americans for peace talks.

FIRST MOVE

The United States' position is that it will talk with the Peking delegates if the latter want to talk, but the first move must come from the Chinese Communists.

Indications are that the Council majority on Monday will accept a proposal to put the Korean crisis and the Formosan issue under one omnibus agenda item. That will allow the Peking delegation to participate in debate on many aspects of the Far Eastern crisis.—United Press.

Auriol To Visit United States

New York, Nov. 26. Paul Auriol, son of President Vincent Auriol of France, left by Air France today for Paris after completing arrangements for his father's State visit to the United States and Canada early next year.

The President is expected to arrive in New York on March 27, and spend eight days in the United States and four in Canada before returning home.—United Press.

Cold Kept Them In Prison

Montgomery, Alabama, Nov. 26. Three hundred convicts were moved to safety when fire razed wooden barracks in the State prison here before dawn today.

In 20 degrees of frost, guards rushed from cell to cell firing pistols and beating on doors to rouse the sleeping prisoners. The guards feared escape attempts—but not one made a dash for it, perhaps because of the bitter cold.—Reuter.

Communist Party Split In Sweden

Stockholm, Nov. 26. Thirty veteran members of Sweden's Communist Party broke away today and formed their own organization after a two-day meeting here.

They passed a resolution saying that they have formed their own "Central Board" because the Party had "abandoned its purely revolutionary course and degenerated into a family clique for the purpose of self-admiration."

In a debate on the resolution the "rebels" criticized Mr. Fritiof Lager, the Party's leader, and editor of the Communist Party's daily newspaper "Ny Dag."

The resolution called for closer loyalty to the Cominform, a "more Leninist line" and an end to the policy of being "an appendix of the Socialist Party."

The rebels, who are headed by Mr. Gustaf Laurentson, Communist member of Parliament for Malmö, South Sweden, will elect their own delegates to the Communist Party Congress here next March.—Reuter.

Cyprus Ban On Red Meeting

Nicosia, Cyprus, Nov. 26. A Government ban caused the cancellation of a Communist-sponsored mass meeting due to have been held today in a South Cyprus village in protest against the "conversion of Cyprus into a war base."

The meeting was to have been near Lacarna, the site for a large British Army camp. The organizers planned to protest against the use of certain village lands for military construction.—Reuter.

Communist China "Refrained" From All-Out Aggression

London, Nov. 26.

Communist China refrained from an all-out intervention in Korea after Russia made an appraisal of the military situation, according to diplomatic quarters here.

Diplomatic quarters said the Communists

want to settle Japan's future so that the country will be outside the influence of the United States. They said these explained the Soviet disclosure of the recent exchanges between Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to the U.S. State Department, and the Soviet U.N. delegate, Jacob Malik, on terms of a possible settlement of Japan's problem.

The Russian appraisal reportedly said "there is no military decision to be reached in Korea." It was said to have named Japan as a "base of aggression" and to drive American forces out of Korea "would not be sufficient to eliminate a threat."

Reports said that Russian military experts recommended that the Communist Chinese needed further training in mechanized war; that the "Air Force of the People's Republic would be rapidly expanded, and the facilities of training Chinese air force personnel in Siberia should be extended."

The conclusion of the report was said to be that it would

be useless to intervene in Korea without progressing to a total overthrow of the American power in Japan, and any "face-saving" move by Red China in Korea must be strictly limited.

Diplomatic quarters said that Soviet observations on the American draft proposals for Japan were obviously intended to impress Red China with the idea of trying to exclude American influence from Japan. They said that this and other recent developments indicated a "new trend" in the Sino-Russian relations, bringing the two Communist governments closer together in their handling of diplomatic exchanges which the Western powers sought to counter.

These quarters believed that the British approach to the Peking government and the "structure" of the American proposals for Japan would have a strong appeal to Red China.

DIRECT CHALLENGE

The American proposals imply a direct challenge to Russia's right to be in Kurile Islands and South Sakhalin. The proposals also offer to bring the future of Formosa and Pescadores Islands into the conference mulling pot and invite the Chinese—if they want to secure Formosa without fighting the United States—to join in challenging the Russia position farther north.—United Press.

U.S. BACKING BEVIN'S STAND IN THE CANAL ISSUE

The Duke Is
On Parade

London, Nov. 26.

The United States agrees with Britain's decision to keep troops in the Suez Canal area, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, will make that known to the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Salah el Din Bey, informed quarters said today.

Salah el Din Bey was to arrive here on Monday after talks in Washington with the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson.

Informed sources said el Din Bey sought the United States' support for his country's avowed intention of repudiating the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian alliance which, he said, could be replaced by Egypt's becoming an associate of the Atlantic treaty.

El Din Bey was said to have contended that such an association would obviate the inequality between the "occupied" and the "occupying" power.

Mr Acheson told the Egyptian Minister that, in the American view, the Anglo-Egyptian alliance was no more offensive to Egypt's national sovereignty than was the Atlantic treaty to Britain in that the United States has bases on British soil, informants said.

After his talks with Salah el Din Bey, Mr Bevin was expected to make this point when he announced in Parliament Britain's decision to adhere to the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

It is hoped the talks would end formal and informal negotiations for revision or annulment of the treaty which had been going on more than four years. Annulment of the treaty was said to be underlined by Egypt's deep-rooted desire to see all British troops out of the Suez Canal Zone.

TANKS BEING HELD UP

It was the British and American view, however, that Egypt's desire in this respect could not be met until the international situation had improved sufficiently to make defence of the Canal Zone unnecessary.

Meanwhile, the British Government was said to be holding up delivery of Centurion tanks, jet aircraft and other armaments under the terms of the treaty, pending Mr Bevin's announcement of the outcome of his talks with the Egyptian Minister.

The United States was said to agree with Britain that no other region contained all the essentials of a giant modern base as did the Canal Zone, which is vital to the whole of the Middle East.

The general security problem of the Middle East continues to be the subject of behind-the-scenes discussions between the Arab and Israeli Governments and the United States, Britain and France. The basic obstacle appeared to be the Arab States' insistence that Israel could not be included in any form of security pact with the Western nations.

SYRIA KEY AREA

It has also become more apparent, since Salah el Din's visit to Washington, that Egypt would not relinquish her traditional opposition to a Northern Arab Union embracing Syria, Iraq and Jordan. Such a union was said to be favoured by London and Washington.

In the British and American viewpoint, Syria is the key area of the Arab world because it dominates vital pipeline terminals and obstructs land approaches to Iraq.

Concurrent with treaty talks, Britain and Egyptian officials are to start negotiations for a "permanent settlement" of the Egyptian sterling balance. It is hoped that the two conferences would serve to remove all basic obstacles to Anglo-Egyptian settlement and understanding.—United Press.

INDIAN'S THEORY ON NEPAL

New Delhi, Nov. 26.

Jayaprakash Narayan, the Indian Socialist leader, today accused Britain of being interested in Nepal because she has a big stake in seeing that "the Ranas (the ruling clan) continue to rule the people of Nepal with the sword."

"The British Government has a big stake in Nepal, whence it gets tough, sturdy Gurkha soldiers for its mercenary army to be used for imperialist purposes in Malaya and other places."

"A democratic government would never allow its people to be used as mercenaries," he added.

Mr Narayan felt that a democratic government in Nepal would ban the enlistment of Gurkhas in the British Army.

"The Indian Government should not let their decision be either influenced or dictated by Britain," he said.

He demanded that the Indian Government recognise the "unfettered right of the people of Nepal to establish a democratic government in their country with King Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Deo, who is now in Delhi, as its constitutional head."

King Tribhuvan, who is 44, was deposed by the hereditary Prime Minister, Maharajah Mohun Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, on November 6. Five days later the King fled with some members of his family to New Delhi.

His three-year-old grandson, Prince Gyanendra, was proclaimed King in his place.—Reuter.



The Duke of Edinburgh, skipper of HMS Magpie, with other officers of Destroyer Command on parade for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief at a recent parade of units of the Mediterranean Fleet at the shore establishment, HMS Phoenixia, at Malta.

Mr. Nehru Drops Hint On Nepal: Action By India

Jamshedpur, Bihar, Nov. 26.

Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, told a public meeting here in a reference to Nepal, "We cannot recognise a three-year-old boy as king."

Nepal was an independent country and in many respects was interlinked with India, he said.

"We cannot, therefore, watch developments there as silent spectators," Mr Nehru added.

"It is desirable that there should be a democratic government there."

"But in spite of this desire it is not possible for me to say what course of action the Indian Government will take in regard to the problem in Nepal."

Mr Nehru's statement, made to an audience of 100,000, came within a week of the collapse of a nine-day armed revolt in the Himalayan Kingdom against the 86-year-old regime of the Rana family of hereditary Prime Ministers.

NEW LAND POLICY

The present Prime Minister is Sir Mohun. Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana.

When King Tribhuvan left Nepal for India just before the revolt began, the Prime Minister replaced him on the throne with the King's three-year-old grandson, Gyanendra.

The revolt was led by Nepali Congress forces who planned to set up a constitutional monarchy, with King Tribhuvan at its head with a policy of "give the land to the tiller."—Reuter.

Joliot-Curie On The Way Home

Prague, Nov. 26.

Professor Frederick Joliot-Curie, chairman of the World Peace Council, left here today by air for Paris on his way home after the Warsaw "Peace Congress."

His decision to fly was taken after he was turned back on Friday from the West German frontier, where the authorities refused him entry by rail on the grounds that he had no valid permit to pass through the American Zone.

He postponed flying yesterday because of the bad weather.—Reuter.

Church Members In Brawl

Cyprus, Nov. 26.

Chairs were broken in a fight between "martyrs of Jehovah" and members of the Greek Orthodox Church here today.

About 50 of the Church members "gate-crashed" a meeting of the sect in a cinema, and fighting started.

The police restored order.—Reuter.

Red China Working Up Agitation

London, Nov. 26.

Leading newspapers in Shanghai and "Chinese people in various parts of the country" have protested against the "armed provocation of French ground and air forces in the China-Vietnam border region," according to a New China News Agency message received in London tonight.

The Communist newspaper "Ta Kung Pao" warned, "If the French Imperialists dare to make another provocation, we will return tooth for tooth."

Another Communist paper, the "Wei Hui Pao," claimed that the "French imperialists are working in league with the American Imperialists."

It added that the Chinese people now realised that "American Imperialists had China as their main object of aggression."—Reuter.

Gaffar's Release Demanded

New Delhi, Nov. 26.

Public meetings here and in Patna, under the auspices of the Socialist Party, today demanded the release from prison of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi."

Gaffar Khan, a former member of the Indian Congress Party, has been in prison in Pakistan for two years for alleged anti-Pakistan activities. He is reported to be seriously ill.—Reuter.

Peron To Visit Brazil

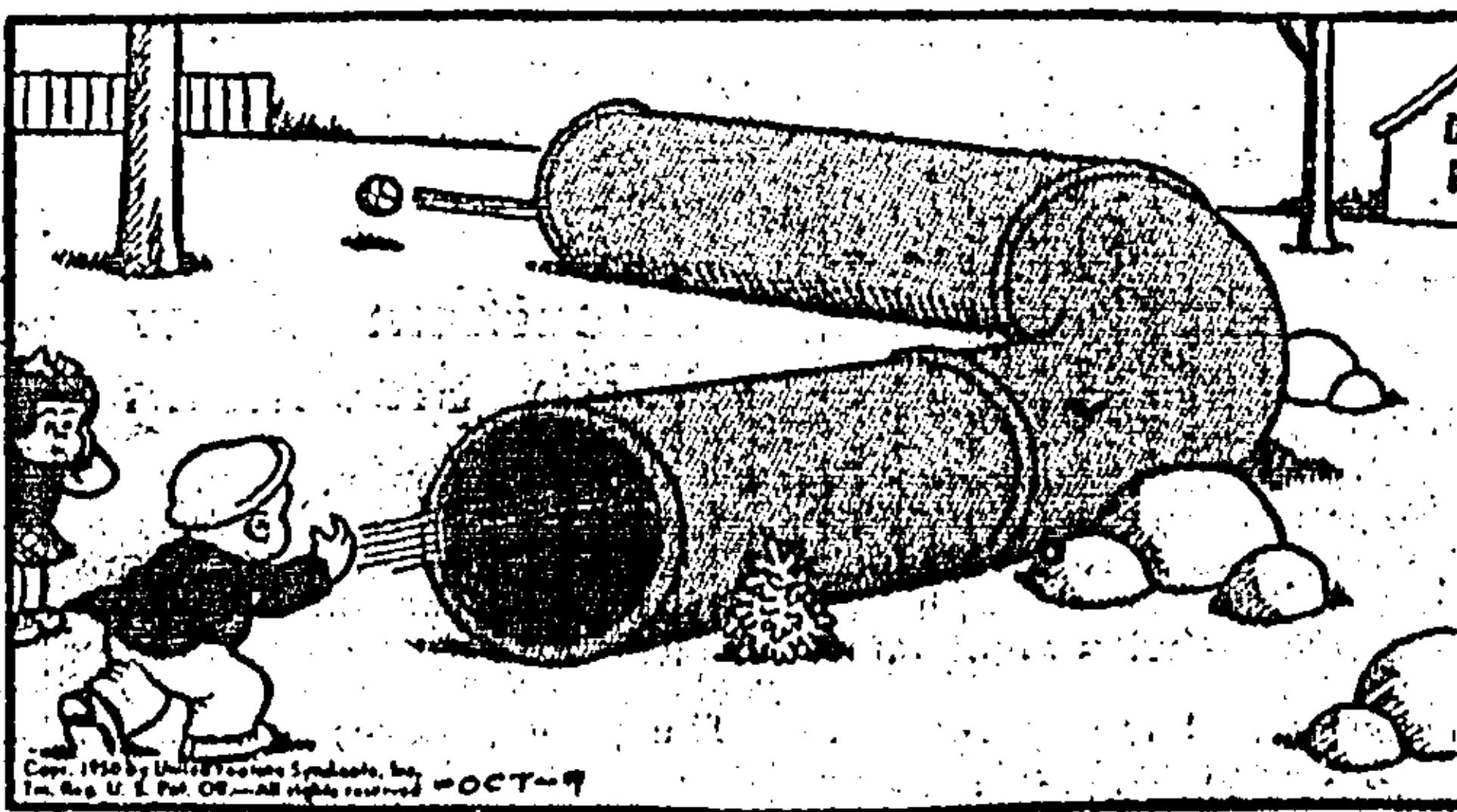
Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 26.

President Juan Peron of Argentina will visit Brazil for the inauguration of Lr Getulio Vargas as President on January 31, an authoritative source said today.

Dr Vargas was elected in October.—Reuter.

NANCY

Tu-be Sure



By Ernie Bushmiller

When there's biff
I needn't use my fist!



CHAMPION JOCKEYS CAN ALSO HAVE A VERY LONG SLUMP PERIOD

BY CORNELIUS RYAN

Johnny Longden, who has won more races than any other American jockey, can have a slump just like any novice rider, but Longden can afford a long vacation as his cure.

Longden has won more than 3,400 horseraces during his long career—he was 41 in February—but sometimes winners are hard to find.

He came from California to New York's Belmont Park to ride the great Irish-bred Noor, and suffered 32 straight defeats, including two beatings aboard Noor.

"I don't think I have had very good horses here, except Noor," he said, "but just the same a vacation may help me. So after I ride Noor in his next race I will fly back to California and then pilot my own plane up to British Columbia in Canada for some hunting."

Longden, popularly credited with being a millionaire, will continue to ride until his legs give out.

"I'm happy riding and that's what I want to do as long as I can," he said. "Of course, I'll have to quit someday, and then I will become a trainer for owner John Hertz. I have a standing offer from him."

Longden is sure that the string of defeats at Belmont is just a slump, not a sign that he is slipping. He has won 198 races this year, and still has no trouble making weight at from 110 to 112 pounds.

"I keep in shape by walking around in the various barns at Santa Anita track near my home in California, and I take lots of whirlpool baths for my legs," he said. "I help my son Vance, who trains a four-horse stable, so I get enough exercise to keep in shape."

Longden went to Australia a few months ago and had a slump there too, but he enjoyed the trip hugely. He says that Belmont is the finest track he has seen anywhere in the world, and added that the 1950 Fall meeting at Belmont, for quality of horses, jockeys and track, is the best in racing.—United Press.

Brisbane Test Pitch Worries The Cricket World

Brisbane, Nov. 26.

Heavy rain, which had fallen here for the weekend, has raised a matter much more serious than a possible holdup in the present MCC State match against Queensland.

Had the weekend weather been fine, the groundsman would have worked on the preparation of the pitch to be used for the first Test match beginning next Friday, but because of the rain he was unable to do so.

Should the weather be poor again tomorrow, as forecast, and the Queensland game again delayed, the groundsman may not find himself able to start on the Test pitch until Wednesday, two days before the match, while probably there would be insufficient time to prepare a satisfactory pitch.

When the current game started, the players were making heelmarks on the soft turf and even if play is possible tomorrow they will have to be careful not to damage the Test pitch.

Some MCC players, with experience of Brisbane pitches when they are wet, believe that unless the ground makes a rapid

recovery before the scheduled time tomorrow it would be better to abandon the present match in order to allow the groundsman to concentrate on the Test pitch.

POSSIBLE WAY OUT

They are inclined to think that if this were done he could abandon the original pitch and work on that in use for the current match, which so far is hardly damaged by play.

The matter has not reached an official stage yet.

Between nine o'clock Saturday morning and six o'clock Sunday evening a great deal of rain fell in Brisbane and the forecast is "more to come."

Fortunately the rain ended long enough early on Sunday for the groundsman to take off the tarpaulin covers and remove the water on top of them. He found one spot wet on the pitch but otherwise he said the pitch was not affected.

Many surrounding areas of Queensland are flooded.

The influence of a tram strike caused a great loss of £605 sterling on Friday's play compared with the first day of the corresponding match in 1946.

Yesterday's abandonment meant a further financial setback. Unless there are big attendances for the Tests, the tour is unlikely to be a financial success.—Reuter.

WRIGHT MAY BE FIT

Brisbane, Nov. 26.

Doug Wright, England's leg-break bowler, may be fit for the first Test cricket match between England and Australia, which begins here on Friday.

The news today about Wright is more encouraging. Since he had a tooth extracted last Friday his fibrositis has been less painful and today he was able to move his neck with comparative freedom.

Wright is to have a tooth fitted on Monday or Tuesday. If his improvement continues, there must be every hope that he will be fit for the Test match.—Reuter.

Streatham Draw With Stockholm

Stockholm, Nov. 26.

Streatham, the English National Ice Hockey League champions, drew with Stockholm Lions here tonight. Each side scored five goals.

The period scores (Streatham first) were: 2-1, 1-2, 2-2.—Reuter.

HIS BIG MOMENT



Five-foot Johnny Longden, the American turf's Champion Jockey, fulfilled half of his lifetime's ambition when at Bath a season ago he beat Britain's Turf Champion, Gordon Richards. This picture shows him shaking hands with Richards. Now he's in a slump and trying to recover with a long vacation.

The Table Tennis Association Gets Tough And Sentimental

By ARCHIE QUICK

World Champion Richard Bergmann has been barred from competing in the English Open Table Tennis Championships at Wembley later this month. Bergmann had been suspended through going on a tour of South Africa without the English Association's sanction, and furthermore for playing throughout the tour while under that suspension.

A meeting of the Executive Committee has recently been held, and their decision was that the evidence before them did not warrant lifting the ban. Bergmann, however, will be given the opportunity of a personal hearing if he should so desire when he returns to England.

In contrast, the National Association has heaped honours on Bergmann's predecessor, Victor Barna. At a social function in London's West End, the

greatest player of all time was presented with a testimonial contributed by individual players and associations up and down the country as a mark of appreciation of his great services to the game. The presentation comprised a television set, a cash voucher for Mrs. Barna, the setting up of a Barna Testimonial Trophy for the person contributing most to the game in England each year, and the inauguration of a Barna Scholarship to provide tuition for juniors.

Letters were received from all parts of the world eulogizing Barna, and the English Chairman, the Hon. Ivor Montagu spoke in glowing terms and at length of Barna as a player and a man.

When he decided to leave his native Hungary, the speaker said, Barna knew every corner of the world. He would have been welcome anywhere, but he chose to become a naturalised Englishman.

Eire Draws Soccer Match With Norway

Dublin, Nov. 26.

Eire, two goals behind at one stage of their international soccer match against Norway here today, staged a magnificent recovery to force a 2-2 draw.

Norway looked as though they had the game well in hand after gaining a deserved lead inside 11 minutes with goals by Brødresen and Andresen, but after Eire reduced the lead from a penalty taken they then took control of the game.

The equalising goal came in the second half through Walsh, who headed in just outside the penalty area.

With a crowd of over 30,000, who paid £1,100, urging them on, the home side dominated the game in the second half and very nearly won the match.—Reuter.

London Beat Paris 16-3 At Rugby

Paris, Nov. 26.

London beat Paris by 16 points (two tries and two goals) to three (one penalty goal) in the annual inter-city Rugby Union match at the Buffalo Stadium here this afternoon.

London were leading by five points to three at the interval.—Reuter.

COMMONWEALTH TOURISTS SCORE 483 FOR FIVE

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The Commonwealth touring cricket team, resuming their first innings, thrashed the bowling of the Governor's XI throughout the second day of their match here today.

At the close of play they had scored 483 runs for the loss of five wickets in reply to the home side's total of 202 runs, and thus, with half their wickets still standing, have a first innings lead of 281 runs.

A hurricane 132 runs by Ken Grieves, an Australian who plays for Lancashire, and three century-partnerships, the last of which is still unfinished, were the features of the day.

Grieves was particularly aggressive, securing his runs in 124 minutes and hitting 20 fours and one six.

With John Ikin, who made 48 runs, he added 112 runs in 125 minutes for the same wicket, and with Dick Spooner, who scored 57 runs, 134 runs were added in 88 minutes for the fourth wicket.

His innings, however, was marred by four chances.

ATTRACTIVE

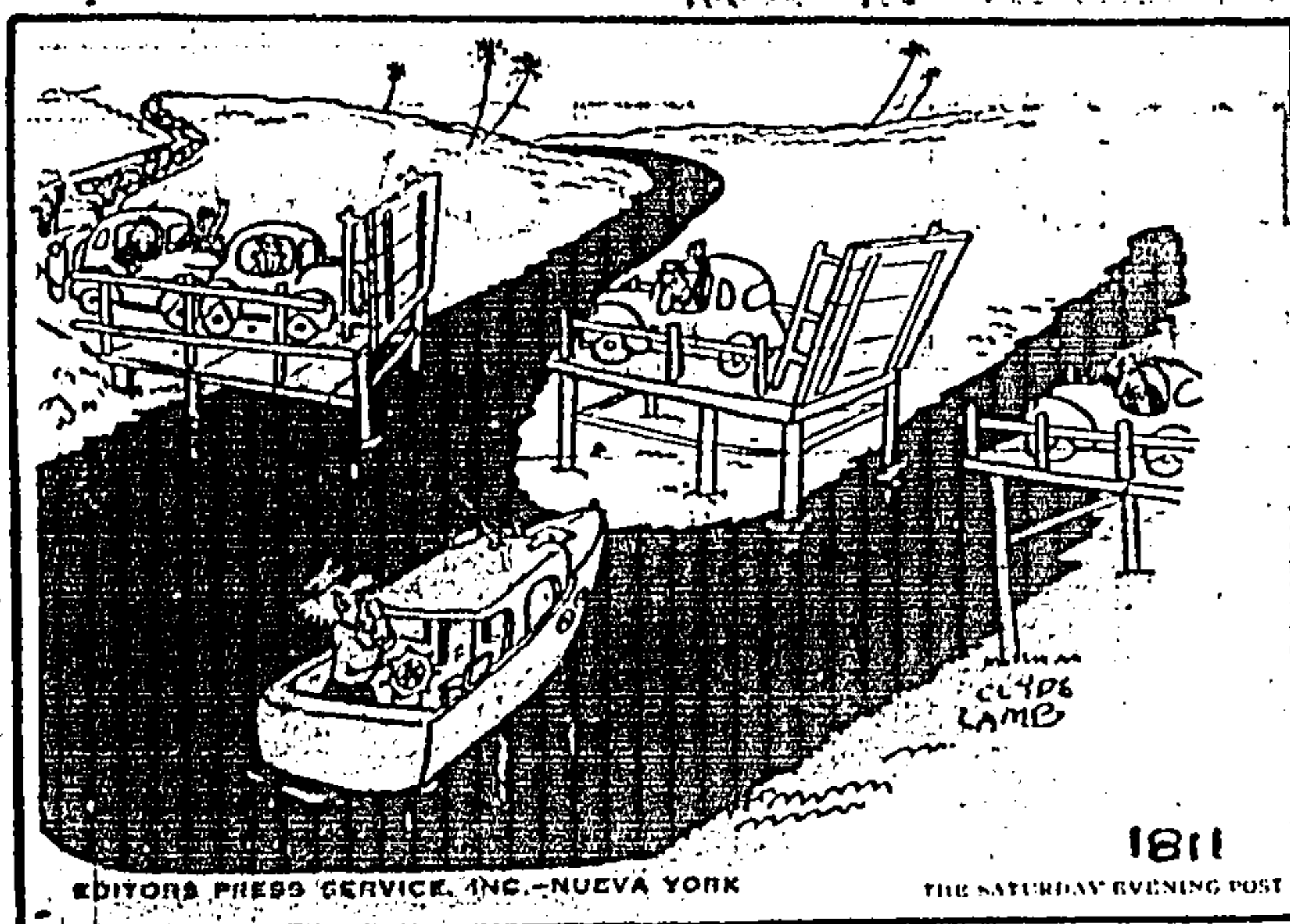
George Emmett, on the other hand, played an attractive innings of 141 minutes, excelling with front of the wicket play and was very unlucky to miss his century by only four runs.

Derek Shackleton and Eddie Paynter, the former Lancashire and England player who is now coaching in India, and included in the touring side because they are hard hit by injuries, continued the onslaught and hit 119 runs in an unfinished sixth wicket partnership.

Paynter showed glimpses of his artistry with the bat with stroke cuts and drives and was not out at the close with 75 runs, which included eight fours and one six.

Shackleton had scored 55 runs not out at the close.—Reuter.





Let's Hear What We Tell Russia

By Jonah Barrington

Mr Laurence Gilliam, head of Features Broadcasts, has a public duty to tell Britain through a series of home feature programmes, just how the BBC is fighting the "cold war" from its studios at Bush House, London.

Why? Because people are asking questions. Time and again I hear: "What is the BBC saying to Russia? Who listens? Is the stuff getting through?"

Now, by courtesy of Sir Ian Jacob, Director of BBC External Services, I can reveal details of a radio propaganda battle which, in the last few months, has been hotting up beyond recognition.

Gone are those polite, tepid talks on museums and Scout rallies which the BBC used to transmit to the USSR and other countries behind the Iron Curtain. Instead, in Russian, Polish, Rumanian, Albanian, Hungarian, Slovak and other languages, the BBC has the gloves off.

THREE WAYS

The war is waged in three ways:

1. By straight news reporting.
2. By quotes from newspaper editorials—any newspaper except the Daily Worker.
3. By talks and produced feature programmes.

It is in category No. 3 that the BBC hits hardest. Satire is a frequent weapon; and a skit called "Sleep, Campaign" (satirising the present "Peace Campaign"), broadcast to Hungary recently, is about the funniest, most biting thing I have heard in months. All Britain should hear it—and laugh.

Refugees from Russian-occupied countries provide another powerful weapon. They arrive at Bush House and then, rolling up sleeves, tell the poor wretches who remain behind just what life in Britain is like compared with the life they have so recently escaped, with its espionage, hunger, forced labour, concentration camps and torture.

If a refugee wishes to be rude to Stalin or to chuck Stalin's own words back in his teeth, then the BBC (operating under Foreign Office guidance) has no objection.

NO NAMES

Refugee scientists, doctors, artists, artisans, journalists—all are allowed their turn at the BBC microphone, usually with the script marked NAME NOT TO BE MENTIONED.

I have before me a pile of such scripts, broadcast within the last few days, and the hatred and fear of Communist domination are imprinted in every line. Let Britain hear them.

Is our stuff getting through to Russia? Yes, observers in the perimeter countries—Finland and so on—speak of good strength and successful penetration of Russian jamming.

Do the Russians listen? Yes, because the Russians take the trouble to contradict "inquisitive

BBC lies" in newspapers and magazines.

How about it, Mr Gilliam? Here is a magnificent story, and these Bush House broadcasts are not secret. Anybody can pick them up, given the right set and the knowledge of languages.

I believe that a weekly half-hour series giving the latest moves in the BBC's cold war upon Communist-controlled countries would not only achieve an enormous listening public in Britain—it would open a lot of eyes at present tightly closed.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South.

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FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

IS THERE ENOUGH GOLD IN THE WORLD?

London, Nov. 25.

Under the caption "Is there enough gold in the world?" the old established bullion firm of Samuel Montagu and Company has issued a striking little brochure discussing the strains set up in the world by the American rigidly-held official price of \$35 an ounce.

Unlike the Union of South Africa, the firm does not argue that America should raise the price of gold and thus increase gold production. On the contrary it explains carefully the impracticability of that South African proposal from the American viewpoint.

Then it concludes that the only thing likely to force the United States to raise the price of gold would be the flight of gold from America on an enormous scale.

It said there is something like \$8,000,000,000 in "hot money" now in the United States, which could conceivably take flight—or else such an inflation of currency credit in the United States that the relation of gold reserves to the Central Bank liabilities, now around 52 per cent, might fall to the statutory minimum of 25 per cent.

After describing the fall in world gold production—excluding the USSR—from 34,600,000 fine ounces in 1939 to 23,850,000 in 1949, a fall of just over 31 per cent, it shows where the reduced gold output has gone: "During 1949, monetary reserves held in central banks and equalisation accounts rose by 10,950,000 ounces, leaving 12,900,000 ounces of 1949's production of 23,850,000 ounces, that is, 54 per cent, to be absorbed in industry and hoarding."

Turning to worldwide inflationary forces, the firm observed, "Since 1939 there has been an expansion in the volume of money in circulation and bank credit for which gold has to act as an ultimate reserve. Converted into United States dollars, the world's money supply—currency and bank deposits—in 1939 was \$57,000,000,000 while in 1949 it was \$170,000,000,000. In 1939, the rate of gold to currency and credit in the world was about 46 per cent. It had fallen to 20 per cent in 1949."

SCRAMBLE FOR METAL

Hence the world scrambles for the diminished supply of gold. "Many countries whose reserves have been seriously reduced or in some cases have disappeared altogether will want to build them up again both for domestic reasons and for meeting their external obligations."

In particular, gold transfers are required when balances of payment are disturbed by movements of capital—including hot money. The volume of hot money in the world today is greater than it has ever been.

One example of what it can

do is the way in which Britain's gold reserve fell before the devaluation of Sterling—from \$2,241,000,000 in March 1948 to \$1,340,000,000 in September 1949—then rose again to \$2,756,000,000 in September 1950. This occurred in the gold reserve of a country with the best exchange control in the world.

A number of countries in the Sterling area, among them India and Pakistan, want to accumulate independent gold reserves in the form of London balances. Egypt is another country which has recently been exchanging dollars for gold and will continue to do so as the opportunity occurs.

THE ULTIMATE MEANS

The South American countries are taking every opportunity of building up gold reserves in preference to dollar or Sterling balances.

However much the world may use new international institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the European Payments Union in order to make international payments, gold remains the ultimate means of settling balances.

Within three months of the European Payments Union coming into operation this new mechanism was using gold, paying it to France and taking it from Germany. Already Germany is finding it difficult to put its hand on enough gold and dollars to meet its EPU obligations.—United Press.

Ceylon Coconut Exports Up

Washington, Nov. 26.

The Agriculture Department Bulletin "Foreign Crops and Markets" said that Ceylon's exports of coconut products during the third quarter of 1950 were substantially larger than those of the previous two quarters.

The Department estimated Ceylonese exports of copra and coconut oil during the third quarter at \$9,000 long tons, compared with 15,770 and 20,720 tons in the first and second quarters, respectively. The increase was due partly to the removal of restrictive production quotas.—United Press.

Recovery In Grain Price

Chicago, Nov. 25.

After one of the sharpest breaks of the year, the market exhibited a better tone in a lighter volume yesterday. Harvesting of new wheat will start soon in Argentina and Australia.

All cereal grains made gains due to favourable response to the war news and also the favourable crop conditions throughout the corn and soybean area.

Wheat closed 1½ to 1¾ up, corn was up 1¼ to 2¾, oats up 1½ to 2½, rye up 1¼ to 4½ and soybeans up 1½ to 2½.

Prices closed today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel	
Spot	2.22
December	2.25½ - ¾
March (1951)	2.30
May	2.29½ - ¾
July	2.24½ - ¾
Corn	
Spot	1.50½
December	1.50 - 1.57½
March (1951)	1.61½
May	1.62½ - ¾
July	1.62½
Rye	
December	1.44
May	1.52
July	1.54½
Oats	
December	92½ - ¾
March (1951)	91½ bid
May	87½ - ¾
July	92½

NEW YORK FLOUR—per 200 lb. sack, \$12.40.

—United Press.

Cotton Futures In New York

New York, Nov. 25.

Cotton futures closed today 20 to 65 points higher. The market started 22 points higher to 45 lower in continuous profit-taking from the previous session. After replacement buying set in, it soon pushed the market into a new high ground for the day.

Prices closed today as follows:—

Spot	44.23
December	43.22-43.35
March (1951)	42.87-42.89
May	42.14
July	41.40
October	39.35
December	35.80 nominal
March (1952)	35.70
May	34.45 nominal

—United Press.

Singapore Rubber

Singapore, Nov. 25.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, per lb. November	163 - 164
December	163½ - 160½
January (1951)	154 - 155
Number 2 rubber, November	154 - 155
Number 4 rubber, November	149 - 150
Spot rubber, unbled	170 - 171
Black crepe	133 - 135
No. 1 pale crepe	171 - 176

—United Press.

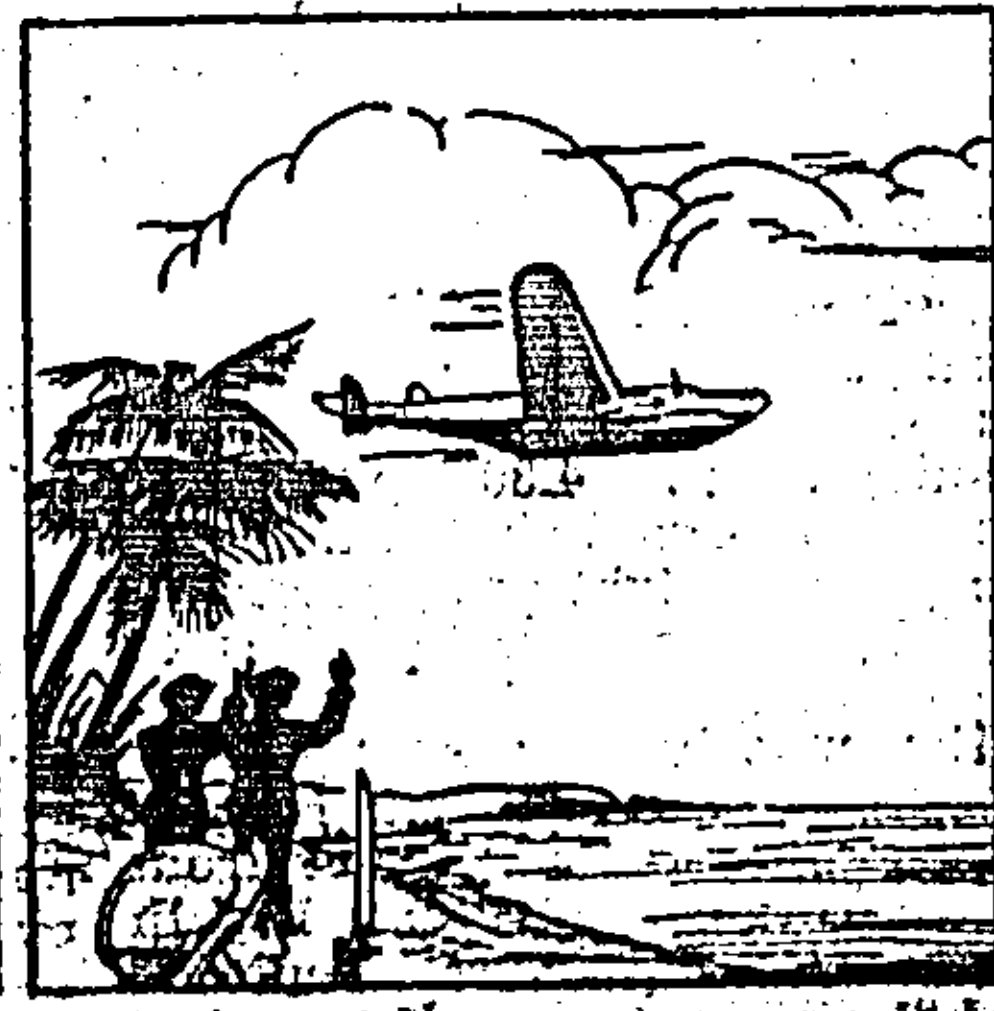
BACKGROUNDS: Douglas MacArthur No. 18

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



The Japanese invaded the Philippines on December 10, 1941, and with superior power, pushed MacArthur into the Batan peninsula. While his ground commander, Major General Jonathan Wainwright, conducted the retreat, MacArthur with his wife and son set up headquarters on Corregidor.

Twice President Roosevelt ordered him to leave. MacArthur never answered the summons. A third order was couched in strong language. This the 61-year-old soldier could not ignore without penalty. Reluctantly, he left Wainwright and the Batan heroes and went to Australia.



PT boats sneaked past the Japanese in the night, removed the General and his family from the rock and daringly took them to a remote island rendezvous with B-17 bombers. In Australia the General learned he would have a change to make good on his promise to return to the Philippines.



He also learned he would have to forge his campaign with his own brains. There was little else with which to do it. He walked the streets of Melbourne contemplating his country's lack of preparedness and reflecting on how all his warnings of danger over the years had gone unheeded.

PITTSBURGH A GHOST TOWN

Ninety-Nine People Killed By Hurricane Lashing U.S.

Further Heavy Snowfalls Predicted For Today

New York, Nov. 26.

The death toll in the hurricane which lashed the United States east coast yesterday rose to 99 today.

Inland the mid-eastern States shuddered in a blizzard described by the Weather Bureau as the worse ever.

SHARP KOREAN SETBACK

(Continued from Page 1)

infiltration attacks, which might cut them off from supplies.

On the west of the front, the Americans were halted at Chongju by stiffening resistance.

Both sides patrolled extensively in this area tonight, apparently looking for a gap through which to thrust an attack.

It appeared here tonight that the Communists have had Chinese reinforcements rushed to them in the three days since General MacArthur launched his offensive.

Air observers reported that as much as 70 percent of the traffic behind the Communist lines was moving southward.

WEAK SPOT

From the 1st Corps headquarters on the Central front, Reuters correspondent Ronald Batchelor reported tonight that the counter-offensive had found the weakest spots in the United Nations line—the thinly-held junction between the Eighth Army and the 10th Corps in the North-East.

He added that no accurate estimate had yet been made of the strength of the Communists pouring in through the breach in the lines.

The South Korean retreat and stalled offensive swept away the confident official phrases which have accompanied a hitherto successful offensive.

One officer here tonight recalled General MacArthur's "Home by Christmas" announcement and added ruefully: "It looks as though Christmas will be a little late this year."

American aircraft, aided by good weather, were throwing in all they could to help the ground forces.

HEAVY STRAFING

Taking over at dawn after a busy night of bombing operations, fighters and fighter-bombers had up to mid-afternoon flown well over 200 close support and interdiction sorties.

They were strafing and bombing every available enemy target from the frontline to points deep in the enemy rear areas.

Invaders and Superfortresses began the air offensive in moonlight last night, making 68 raids in the Sinuiju, Taechon and Kanggye areas in what was described as the "largest night attack of this sort since the war began."

Troop convoys, rolling stock and supplies were among the targets hit. Superforts yesterday dropped 28 4,000-pound bombs in attacks on the Yalu River bridge at Manpojin, in the centre of the frontier line. —Reuters.

HOPES ENDED

Front dispatches said the powerful Communist assault which recaptured the transportation hub of Tokchon had ended hopes of American fighting men that they would be on their way home by Christmas.

On the east coast, the United Nations forces continued rolling northward against virtually no

Whole towns were cut off by snow-drifts. Western Pennsylvania and industrial cities in Ohio were almost paralysed by the heavy snows.

Reports from Pittsburgh described the city as a "ghost town" buried under 26 inches of snow.

Traffic was tied up and amusement places closed in Cleveland, Ohio, which had 19 inches of snow. Soldiers patrolled the streets hunting for looters.

Further heavy falls were predicted for today as experts in Washington co-ordinated relief and supply measures with the Army authorities.

The Red Cross said that at least 2,000,000 people were suffering hardship, mainly through the failure of light and heating equipment in freezing temperatures.

Dangling power lines started many fires and electrocuted two people.

New York's underground railway was back to normal today and the Long Island railway was also working.

Nearly all the 400,000 people whose electricity was cut off by power failures in New York were expected to have it restored tonight.

PITTSBURGH PARALYSED

The snow storm which had already paralysed metropolitan Pittsburgh lashed at the stricken city again today. Howling winds and swirling snow made the emergency more acute.

The storm has caused 11 deaths in Pittsburgh and two others in Western Pennsylvania communities.

Much of the steel and coal industry of the area was at a standstill. The United States Corporation continued closing down plants employing 50,000 people. —Reuters.

PENNSYLVANIA HARD HIT

Pennsylvania reeled under new blows from a storm centre that circled back on itself but which lost some of its force in the process. Heavy snows clogged cities and highways in the State, 200 persons were stranded on the Pennsylvania turnpike alone and food supplies were reported to be running low as supply trucks stopped running.

Twenty-four persons perished in Pennsylvania, and West Virginia and 17 dead in Ohio; New Jersey and Michigan counted 15 each and New York 14.

Looting broke out in Cleveland, where National Guardsmen patrolled the streets under

resistance. The Tenth Corps Headquarters announced the occupation of bomb-battered Chongjin at 4.30 p.m. on Sunday and said the U.N. forces had pushed eight miles north of the city to within 50 miles of the Russian border.

The massive counter-attack by Chinese and North Korean troops came on a 25-mile front in northwest Korea. Eighth Army Headquarters reported that the situation on the central front was "obscure."

Brigadier General J. S. Bridley, commander of the American Second Division, said the division has stabilised by late afternoon.

The U. S. Fifth Air Force sent out fighters, Mustangs and light bombers attacking the enemy troops, but did not stop them. —United Press.

a state of emergency. Pittsburg was swept by the snow on top of 27 inches.

More than 3,000 persons were homeless in Central and Eastern Pennsylvania due to floods.

Damage over the storm area could not be reckoned immediately, but was expected to reach many million of dollars. —United Press.

Fulham To Insure Players

London, Nov. 26.

The London First Division club, Fulham, are to start something new in English football by insuring their players. The club intend to insure most of their leading players against accidents or their inability to play football.

Mr Frank Osborne, the General Manager, said that it is possible that his club will insure 15 men for £10,000 each, making the total £150,000.

It is estimated that the cost to Fulham would be about £450 per year.

Except when players travel abroad, it is not normal for them to be insured other than by workmen's compensation, though at one time the Players Union considered introducing a scheme for the insurance of all footballers.

Fulham have paid out a good deal of money on new players, but it is not the intention solely of safeguarding their expenditure. The scheme will cover all men who are considered to be worth something over £10,000.

There is always the risk of a player, for instance like Trevor Ford, who recently cost Sunderland £30,000, being injured early and the club would have little to show for its vast outlay.

The insurance of such a player would reduce the risk of a total loss. The footballer himself would still receive workman's compensation. —Reuters.

John Strachey's Warning

Dundee, Scotland, Nov. 26.

The War Minister, Mr John Strachey, said here tonight that nothing would be gained but everything lost if Britain tried to rearm on such a scale and at such a speed that it broke her back.

He told a public meeting that he was sure America would help Britain's rearmament programme, adding: "A proper distribution of a common defence burden between the Atlantic Pact countries must surely be according to their ability to carry a particular share of the burden." —Reuters.



Princess Charming and Dick Whittingdon at the Empire Pool, Wembley, when rehearsal began for the ice pantomime "Dick Whittingdon on Ice" which opens shortly. The parts are played by Sheila Hamilton of Britain and Pat Gregory of Sydney. (Central Press).

Ice Block Air Attack

London, Nov. 26.

After examining a 12-inch block of ice which fell through the roof of a London suburban garage on Friday, meteorological experts decided today that it dropped from an aircraft. They found the blocks contained traces of de-icing fluid. —Reuters.

Labour Party Planning

London, Nov. 26.

Britain's Labour Party has "learned how to plan the country's resources without having to take everything over," Mr Herbert Morrison, the Party leader and Deputy Prime Minister in the Labour Government, told a meeting in London tonight.

Mr Morrison listed three categories of industries for public ownership:—

1. Monopolies like electricity and postal services;
2. Basic industries like coal, transport and steel;
3. Industries where private owners had "proved incapable of managing their affairs in an effective way." —Reuters.

Belgium In Fog Blanket

London, Nov. 26.

Dense fog brought air services between Britain and several parts of the Continent to a complete standstill today. The fog also blanketed Belgium tonight, stopping all international air services and throwing traffic throughout the country into chaos.

Snow fell in some parts of Western Germany and North Italy. Heavy rain washed snow down the mountains of Switzerland, swelling rivers by between three and six feet. —Reuters.

West German Agreement In Sight

Bonn, Nov. 26.

West German agreement was today reported in sight on two assurances sought by the Western Allies — on debts and strategic materials — to clear the way towards a revision of the Occupation Statute.

Government officials told Reuters that they expected to assure the Western Allies this week or the next that:

1. — West Germany will accept responsibility for Germany's prewar and postwar public debts; and
2. — She will be prepared to make her strategic raw materials available to the Western Allies.

Both assurances have been sought by the Western Powers as a condition for revising the Occupation Statute, which was agreed upon by the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and the United States at their meeting in New York in September.

Under this revision West Germany will be given the right to transact foreign affairs through her own Foreign Office and draft Federal and State legislation without Allied scrutiny. — Reuters.

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